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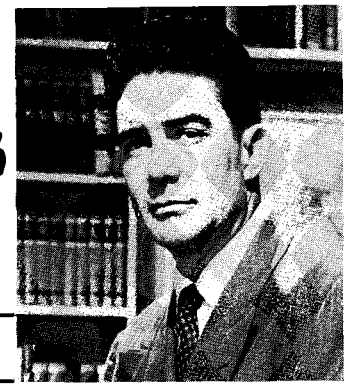

DAN SMOOT

HOW DID SOCIALISM GROW IN THE U. S.?

On September 24, 1864, Karl Marx formed, at St. James' Hall in London, the International Workingmen's Association—an organization intended to foster the world-wide socialist revolution which Marx and Engels had urged in their Communist Manifesto (published in 1848). Being the first international organization created for such purpose, the IWA is generally known, in the history of socialism, as the *First Socialist International.*[1] In January, 1868, the Socialist Party was founded in New York City, and headquarters of the First International was transferred from London to New York.[1] This was the formal beginning of the socialist movement in the United States (though there had previously been several unsuccessful experiments in communal living, socialistic communities, and so on). The Socialist Party was unable to accomplish anything in elections. It was reformed as Labor Union No. 5 of New York; but the various factions and individuals in the socialist movement, although they all had a common goal, could not agree on method. The First Socialist International was dissolved at Philadelphia on February 15, 1876, and went out of existence.[1]

The Second Socialist International was organized at Paris on July 14, 1889, by 400 delegates from twenty countries. Whereas Marx's First Socialist International had been formed on the assumption that "workers of the world" would unite to "throw off the chains of capitalism," the Second Socialist International recognized that "workers" must be organized and manipulated into supporting socialism. The Second Socialist International intended to accomplish world revolution by organizing and controlling labor unions. Hence, it is often called the Labor International. The Second International still exists as a small splinter group of the over-all communist-socialist movement. It is represented in the United States by the old Socialist Labor Party, which was actually organized before the Second Socialist International itself was formed. In accomplishment, however, the Second International failed as completely as the first.[1]

By the end of the 19th century, most socialists, everywhere, had come to realize that socialism could be imposed on the world only through violence, treachery, and deception. The Third Socialist International (often called Red International and Moscow International) was formed at Mos-

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cow, March 2-6, 1919, under the leadership of bolsheviks who had seized power in Russia.[1] The Third International converted Russia into an enormous power base for the international socialist movement and spawned communist parties all over the world; but the techniques of the Third International would not work in the United States.

Fabians

The British fabians devised the techniques that worked in the United States. A small group of socialists formed the Fabian Society at London in 1883, for the announced purpose of converting the British economy from capitalism to socialism. The name and tactics of the Fabian Society were inspired by Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of ancient Rome, who, after disastrous defeats in open battle, developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration.[1]

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without any suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order. The fabian artifice of feigning respectability while subverting society for revolutionary purposes, gave socialists easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges, universities, and all other respected centers of power and influence.[1, 2]

The fabians were more realistic than other socialists. They understood that it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress the laboring classes. They also understood that socialist movements spring from the middle and upper classes — and not from the proletariat.

A fundamental principle of fabianism is that a select *brain trust* should plan for, and direct, all of society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the old English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting unconscious, sometimes conscious, attempts to regain their lost power.[2]

The policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, deter the fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, the fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.

Fabians, like all other socialists, claim to represent a progressive society; but, like communists, they are devoted to totalitarian dictatorship. George Bernard Shaw put it rather bluntly:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."[2]

LID

On September 12, 1905, a small group of socialists (under the leadership of Jack London, Upton Sinclair, and Clarence S. Darrow) met at Pecks Restaurant in New York City. Out of this meeting came the Intercollegiate Socialist Society — although the fabians of England had urged that the word *socialist* be kept out of view. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded for the stated purpose of "promoting an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women . . . and the encouragement of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in socialism among the educated men and women of the country."[1, 3]

The Rand School of Social Science, formed by fabian socialists, became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. Harvard was selected as the primary center for nourishing and spreading the virus of socialism. By 1915, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society had chapters on 60 college campuses.[1]

The bolshevik seizure of power in Russia, in 1917, stimulated a ferment of activity among so-

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cialists in the United States. Some, like John Reed (Harvard, 1910), joined the bolshevik movement outright. While many American fabian socialists retained their cover of respectability and secretly sympathized with the bolsheviks, many others abandoned the deceptive cover and helped form the communist party of the United States.

The socialist bloodbath in Russia, and the activities of American socialists, caused such resentment and angry reaction in the United States that American fabians tardily took the advice of their British friends — to push the word *socialist* into the background. In 1921, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society became the League for Industrial Democracy (LID); but its purpose did not change.[3] LID remains the oldest, and perhaps still the most important, socialist organization in the United States — a parent group for most of the other fronts which have been set up since, to spread the poison of socialism until the thought streams of the entire nation have been badly contaminated.

Below are names of a *few* prominent individuals who are, or were, influential in LID.[1, 2, 3] *CFR* after a name indicates that the person is also a member of the Council on Foreign Relations; *ADA* means membership in Americans for Democratic Action:

Roger N. Baldwin—founder and head of American Civil Liberties Union

Charles A. Beard—historian

Daniel Bell—labor editor, Fortune

John K. Benedict—professor, Union Theological Seminary

John C. Bennett—Dean, Union Theological Seminary (CFR)

Andrew J. Biemiller—former U. S. Representative, founding member of ADA, now AFL-CIO official

Carroll Binder—editor of the Minneapolis Tribune

Ella Reeves ("mother") Bloor—communist party official

Ralph J. Bunche—UN Under Secretary General, NAACP official (CFR)

James B. Carey—Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO, ADA founder

Everett R. Clinchy—first President, National Conference of Christians and Jews, now head of Conference on World Tensions (World Brotherhood, Inc.) (CFR)

George S. Counts—author, educator

Babette Deutch—writer, mother of Adam Yarmolinsky

John Dewey—"father" of progressive education

Paul H. Douglas—Democrat Senator from Illinois, former professor at University of Chicago, ADA founder

David Dubinsky—head of Garment Workers Union, head of New York Liberal Party, ADA founder, (CFR)

W. E. B. DuBois—communist party member, official of NAACP, author

George Clifton Edwards, Jr.—Kennedy nominee for federal judgeship, ADA founder

Morris Ernst—chief attorney for American Civil Liberties Union, NAACP official, ADA founder

Samuel A. Eliot, Jr.—author, educator

James Farmer—head of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

Felix Frankfurter—former Harvard professor, Supreme Court Justice, (CFR)

Lewis S. Gannett—author, editor of New York Herald-Tribune, **NAACP official, (CFR)**

Reverend Donald Harrington—official of United World Federalists

Albert J. Hayes—International President, International Association of Machinists Union, ADA founder

Sidney Hook—author, educator

Quincy Howe—author, radio commentator

Hubert H. Humphrey—Democrat Senator from Minnesota, founding member of ADA (CFR)

Jacob K. Javits—Republican Senator from New York, ADA member

Nicholas Kelley—retired vice president, Chrysler Corporation (CFR)

William H. Kilpatrick—educator

Freda Kirchwey—publisher of The Nation

Corliss Lamont—President Roosevelt's secretary, communist

Joseph P. Lash—UN correspondent for the New York Post, **former intimate of the late Eleanor Roosevelt, ADA founder**

Harold J. Laski—professor, Harvard University and London School of Economics

Owen Lattimore—author, educator, alleged communist (CFR)

Herbert H. Lehman—retired investment banker, former Democrat Governor of New York and former Senator, ADA founder, NAACP official, (CFR)

Max Lerner—writer

Alfred Baker Lewis—President, Union Casualty Company, NAACP official

Walter Lippmann—author, columnist (CFR)

Robert Morss Lovett—author, educator

Jay Lovestone—founder of U.S. communist party, now International Representative for AFL-CIO

George Meany—President, AFL-CIO

Wayne Morse—Democrat Senator from Oregon, ADA official

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Will Maslow—Director, Commission on Law and Social Action, American Jewish Congress

Lewis Mumford—author (CFR)

A. J. Muste—official of National Council of Churches

Reinhold Niebuhr—Vice President of Union Theological Seminary, ADA founder (CFR)

Harry A. Overstreet—author, educator, official of United World Federalists

Victor G. Reuther—assistant to Walter Reuther

Walter P. Reuther—President, United Auto Workers, Vice President of AFL-CIO, ADA founder, official of United World Federalists

Will Rogers, Jr.—ADA founder, actor, official of United World Federalists

Eleanor Roosevelt

Harold O. Rugg—author, educator

Stanley Ruttenberg—Director of Research and Education, AFL-CIO

William L. Shirer—author, radio commentator (CFR)

George Soule—educator

Monroe Sweetland—editor, Oregon Democrat, **ADA founder**

Norman Thomas—long-time head of socialist party

Alexander Trachtenberg—communist party official

Rexford G. Tugwell—Roosevelt "brain-truster"

Harry F. Ward—former president of Union Theological Seminary

James Wechsler—editor, New York Post, **ADA founder**

Charles Zimmerman—Vice President of Garment Workers Union, NAACP official

ACLU

Having found that Americans could be led to support socialist causes only if socialism were falsely called something else, American socialists created many fronts which appealed to some particular emotion or prejudice of factional groups in the population. Leadership and tactics of socialist fronts came largely from the parent group, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society (known as League for Industrial Democracy since 1921). For example, Roger N. Baldwin, prominent in the ISS, was one of the initial founders of a socialist front which ultimately became the American Civil Liberties Union. In an advisory letter to a socialist agitator, Baldwin said:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . . We want also to look [like] patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."(1)

Formed in the spring of 1917, the Roger Baldwin group was first called American Union Against Militarism. It pretended to be a pacifist organization, devoted to defense of all who objected to the draft during World War I; but, in reality, it was a legal wing of the socialist party. Jane Addams, Adolf A. Berle, Max Eastman, Norman Thomas, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise were among the prominent socialists who joined Roger Baldwin in founding American Union Against Militarism. On November 1, 1917, the organization became the National Civil Liberties Bureau. It had enormous influence during World War I, because: (1) it received the support of individuals powerful in the Wilson administration, such as, Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Frederick Keppel, and Colonel Edward Mandel House; and (2) it received money from the Carnegies.(1)

On January 12, 1920, the National Civil Liberties Bureau was reorganized as American Civil Liberties Union, under the guidance of Roger N. Baldwin, Felix Frankfurter, Louis F. Budenz, William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Jane Addams, Arthur Garfield Hays, Robert Morss Lovett, A. J. Muste, Norman Thomas, Harold J. Laski, and others.(1) Budenz, Foster, and Flynn were prominent officials of the American communist party.

NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was organized in New York City, in 1909. As early as 1920, a Joint Legislative Committee of the New York State Legislature reported that NAACP, while pretending to work for the *advancement* of colored people, was a front to promote socialism among negroes and among whites who either wanted to

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exploit, or were emotional about, what they considered the "plight" of negroes in the United States. W. E. B. DuBois was principal founder of NAACP.[1] DuBois, a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, had a long career as a communist leader, not only in the United States but elsewhere. He died in Africa in 1963, a hero of the world-wide communist movement.

Brotherhood Among the Leftists

The League for Industrial Democracy (LID), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) are the most important socialist fronts created in the United States during the first quarter of this century. The record of their formation reveals how closely "socialists" and "communists" worked together for their common objective. The togetherness of the leftist factions resulted from the fact that all of them, including avowed communists, adopted the fabian technique of deception.

Since the end of World War I, communists and all other socialists have worked harmoniously together for their common cause — by setting up fronts with names and stated purposes which appeal to the crusading, uplifting, helping-thy-neighbor spirit of large numbers of Americans. The deception not only enabled socialists to draw respected American names into socialist fronts, but also created a tremendous lobby for federal programs which violate the Constitution and, thus, eliminate constitutional guarantees against a totalitarian central government. Socialists and communists consistently support all federal programs which require taxing and spending by the federal government, in defiance of constitutional limitations. This gives communists and socialists appeal as advocators of welfare for the downtrodden, and it does something far more important than that for the cause of socialism: it concentrates economic and political power in the central government, to the detriment of state governments. As our federal system thus crumbles, the Washington bureaucracy becomes so colossal in power and function that our constitutional legislative system becomes inadequate. Unable to operate efficiently in its constitutional role as formulator of national policy, the Congress surrenders its responsibility to the President, setting up gigantic bureaus and corporations which are managed by an elite of appointed experts, who make and enforce "administrative law" in defiance of constitutional provisions. Thus, the socialists and communists, by supporting federal welfare, and other spending programs, gradually transform the federal government into a totalitarian bureaucracy administered by a select group of brain trusters, dedicated to the marxian ideal of erecting socialism on the ashes of the capitalistic system.

Eventually, brotherhood with communists became an embarrassment to "respectable" American socialists. When the Soviet Union invaded Finland in 1939, for example, many American socialists winced at being publicly associated with communists who supported the bungling but bloody Soviet tyranny. They were further embarrassed when the Soviets signed a treaty of friendship and non-aggression with the nazis.

When the United States entered World War II as an ally of the Soviets, American communists enjoyed another period of open fraternization and cooperation with most other socialist groups in the United States. But by 1946, the American public had come to the sickening realization that our Soviet socialist ally was a more monstrous tyranny and a far greater threat to our own peace and security than the socialist enemy which we had been fighting.

The administration in Washington, and practically all foundations and institutions devoted to the subtle approach toward socialism, had been infiltrated by communists and were losing the respect and support of the public. If liberalism — which really means fabian socialism — were to survive and flourish, it had to rid itself of the taint of communism.

Liberals did not change their tactics or objectives; neither did communists. They all continued to work for the totalitarian state, while

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pretending to work for welfarism, uplift, industrial democracy, and government with a heart; but liberals became outspoken anti-communists. CIO unions, which were known to be controlled by communists, were expelled from the CIO. The CIO itself, and the unions which were expelled, continued to work the same as before, for the same objective; but now they called each other dirty names. The CIO, formed by socialists and communists and dedicated to the totalitarian socialist state, loudly proclaimed itself a staunch foe of communism. Similar things happened to other leading, "respectable" leftist organizations: the Anti-Defamation League, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Liberal organizations claiming to be anti-communist, clung to fabian tactics and goals that communists had adopted; and they had something else in common with communists: they were all virulent anti-anti-communists. Communists and socialists and totalitarian liberals may fight among themselves about tactics and strategy; but there seems to be a code of the political underworld which unites them in a tight bond to fight anti-communists, their common enemy.

ADA

The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) was the most spectacular, and important, product of the early postwar period when American totalitarian liberals acted to purge themselves of the taint of communism.

The ADA was founded in January, 1947. One of the principal founders was Francis Biddle (who had been Franklin D. Roosevelt's Attorney General). Biddle said the ADA was created "to split from the liberal movement in America those elements of communism and fellow travelers which . . . did great harm to the liberal movement."[4] Biddle was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Here are some of the other prominent founders of the ADA[4, 5] (CFR after a name indicating membership in the Council on Foreign Relations):

Joseph Alsop
Stewart Alsop
Barry Bingham (CFR)
Chester Bowles (CFR)
James B. Carey
Marquis Childs (CFR)
David Dubinsky (CFR)
Morris Ernst
J. Kenneth Galbraith (CFR)
A. J. Hayes
Joseph P. Lash
Reinhold Niebuhr (CFR)
Walter P. Reuther
Eleanor Roosevelt
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. (CFR)
James Wechsler
Paul H. Douglas
Herbert H. Lehman (CFR)
Hubert H. Humphrey (CFR)

To get some inkling of the power which the ADA has exerted in American life, one needs only to look at the Kennedy administration. Though President Kennedy is not known to be a member of the ADA, he was a special pupil of British socialist leader Harold J. Laski at the London School of Economics;[6] and he has placed ADA members at the helm of power in Washington. Here is a partial list of ADA members in the Kennedy administration[4, 5] (CFR after a name indicating membership in the Council on Foreign Relations):

Theodore C. Sorensen—Special Counsel to the President

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.—Special Assistant to the President (CFR)

Harris L. Wofford—Special Assistant to the President

Archibald Cox—Solicitor General of the United States

Arthur J. Goldberg—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court (CFR)

G. Mennen Williams—Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs

Philip H. Coombs—Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs (CFR)

Chester Bowles—Ambassador to India (CFR)

Orville L. Freeman—Secretary of Agriculture

Charles S. Murphy—Under Secretary of Agriculture

Robert C. Weaver—Administrator, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency

Thomas K. Finletter—Permanent Representative to NATO (CFR)

All ADA members of Congress are, of course, strong supporters of the Kennedy administration.

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Here are United States Senators known to the members of the ADA[4, 5] (all Democrats except Javits):

Joseph S. Clark, Jr. (Pa.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn., CFR)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y., CFR)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Maurine B. Neuberger (Ore.)
Harrison B. Williams (N.J.)

The following United States Representatives (all Democrats) are ADA members:[5]

Henry B. Gonzales (Tex.)
Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
William Fitts Ryan (N.Y.)

United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) has given a terse, and correct, summary of ADA beliefs, in these words:

"That it is possible for a police state to be obedient to the popular will; that the apparatus of such a state can be so affected by benevolence that it can produce—through such coercive measures as compulsory union membership, enforced fraternization, a compulsory share-the-wealth tax system and a strong centralized bureaucracy—a guaranteed annual tax wage for everybody, complete freedom from fear, want and anxiety for all, and total economic welfare from the cradle to the grave for the entire populace."[7]

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (advisor, special assistant, and speech writer for the President), is considered the philosopher of the ADA — and of the Kennedy administration. United States Representative Richard H. Poff (Republican, Virginia) quotes Schlesinger as saying:

"Official liberalism was the product of the enlightenment, cross-fertilized with such things as science, bourgeois complacency, and a belief in progress. It dispensed with the absurd Christian myths of sin and damnation and believed that what shortcomings man might have were to be redeemed, not by Jesus on the cross, but by the benevolent unfolding of history. Tolerance, free inquiry, and technology, operating in the framework of human perfectibility, would in the end create a heaven on earth, a goal accounted much more sensible and wholesome than a heaven in heaven."[8]

In 1947, Schlesinger made a statement on "The Future of Socialism." The ADA has endorsed the statement; and Schlesinger recently said that he still believes what he wrote in 1947.[7] Here are extracts from Schlesinger's statement:

"If socialism (i. e., the ownership by the state of all significant means of production) is to preserve democracy, it must be brought about step by step in a way which will not disrupt the fabric of custom, law, and mutual confidence upon which personal rights depend. That is, the transition must be piece-meal; it must be parliamentary; it must respect civil liberties and due process of law. Socialism by such means used to seem fantastic to the hard-eyed melodramatists of the Leninist persuasion, but even Stalin is reported to have told Harold Laski recently that it might be possible.

"The classical argument against gradualism was that the capitalist ruling class would resort to violence rather than surrender its prerogatives. Here, as elsewhere, the Marxists enormously overestimated the political courage and will of the capitalists. In fact, in the countries where capitalism really triumphed, it has yielded with far better grace (that is, displayed far more cowardice) than the Marxist scheme predicted. The British experience is illuminating in this respect, and the American experience not uninstructive. There is no sign in either nation that the capitalists are putting up a really determined fight . . . . the bourgeois fears more than anything else – violence . . . .

"There seems no inherent obstacle to the gradual advance of socialism in the United States through a series of new deals . . . .

"Government ownership and control can take many forms. The independent public corporation, in the manner of TVA, is one; State and municipal ownership can exist alongside Federal ownership; the techniques of the cooperatives can be expanded; even the resources of regulation have not been fully tapped . . . .

"That doyen of American capitalists, Joseph P. Kennedy, recently argued that the United States should not seek to resist the spread of communism. Indeed, it should 'permit communism to have its trial outside the Soviet Union if that shall be the fate or will of certain peoples . . . .'

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"Can the United States conceive and initiate so subtle a [foreign] policy? Though the secret has been kept pretty much from the readers of the liberal press, the State Department has been proceeding for some time somewhat along these lines . . . . to be firm without being rancorous, to check Soviet expansion without making unlimited commitments to an anti-Soviet crusade . . . to encourage the growth of the democratic left . . . . Men like Ben Cohen, Dean Acheson, Charles Bohlen [all members of the CFR] have tried to work out details and whip up support for this admittedly risky program . . . ."(7)

Last week, we commented on a column by Constantine Brown, setting out information from a former official of the Czechoslovakian communist government — to the effect that the United States, far from offering real opposition to communist world conquest, is expected to help the communists, particularly if Kennedy is re-elected. Every American should reflect on this assertion, in the light of what Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., philosopher of the New Frontier, said in his statement about the future of socialism.

More

In a subsequent *Report,* we will give details on socialist "accomplishments" in the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Revolutionary Radicalism: Part One — Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, Albany, 1920, Two Volumes, pp. 41-86; 505-9, 413-93; 145-86; 1119-20, 1247-50; 1280, 629-30; 1088; 1101, 1979-89; 1518-20

(2) *Keynes at Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Credo,* Veritas Foundation, P. O. Box 340, New York, 10005, 114pp.

(3) *The L.I.D. — Fifty Years of Democratic Education, 1905-1955,* by Mina Weisenberg, League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19th Street, New York, New York, 10003

(4) *Americans For Democratic Action — Its Origin, Aims, and Character, and Its Designs Upon the Democratic Party,* Staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, April 19, 1955

(5) "The ADA: Its Impact on the New Frontier," series of articles by Robert T. Hartmann, *The Los Angeles Times,* September 3-8, 10, 1961

(6) "Kennedy as President," by Selig S. Harrison, *The New Republic,* June 27, 1960, p. 10

(7) Speech by U. S. Representative Bruce Alger, *Congressional Record* (daily), May 28, 1963, pp. 9086-98

(8) Newsletter of U. S. Representative Richard H. Poff, November 4, 1963

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

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